NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXII...... No. 13

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE, OPI

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street near Sixth

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place, -THE IMPERIOR OF JAPANESE ARTISTS IN THEIR WONDSHIPE, Pro-GERMAN STADT THEATRE, 720 Broadway .- VIEL

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 355 Broadway, oppositive Netropolitan Hotel—in their Ethiopian Entertainments, Stroing, Dancing and Burelsagues—The Blactock—interial Japanes Troope.

TRILLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, opposite Now York Hotel, -In THERE SON'S, DANCES, ROURS BULLSON, & C. CIVDER-LEON - MADAGASCA HOURS - THE JAPS. PASTER NUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West PASTER AND THE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West PASTER AND THE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West PASTER AND THE OPERA HOUSE AND THE OPERA TENTHOUSAND.

LEGST PASTOR'S OFFICE BORE PUSE, 201 Bowery. -Court VOCALISM DELEG SHAREELS. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brook VA. - ETHIOPIAN

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX, Union Hall Corner of feenly-third strest and Broadway, at 8.—MoVGe Mintion of the Pinguix's Photoness-Next Magnifyldent
decress. Madines Wednesday and Saturday at 2½ o'clock.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
HEAD AND RIGHT ARM OF PROBST—THE WASHINGTON
TWISS—WONDERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCIENCE AND ARE.
JACTURES DAILY. Open from 8 A. M., 111 10 P. M. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner of Twenty third street and Fourth avenue.—Exhibition of Picture and Sculptures of Living Agricus.

New York, Tuesday, May 14, 1867.

TRIPLE SHEET

REMOVAL.

The New York HERALD establishment is no located in the new HERALD Building, Broadway and Ann street.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will please bear in mind that is order to have their advertisements properly classified they should be sent in before balf-past eight o'clock in the evening.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yester

day evening, May 13.

Four French iron-olads arrived at Cherbourg from the Guif of Mexico. Lord Lyons is appointed British Minister to France. The King of Prussia and Czar of Russia are to visit Paris. The remains of the late United States Minister Wright were interred in Berlin, the funeral being largely attended.

Consols closed at 92 for money in London. Five-twenties were at 72% in London and 77% in Frank-

The Liverpool cotton market closed firm, at an advan of % of a penny; middling uplands rating at 11%d. quiet, with corn easier. Provisions steady. Our special correspondence by mail from Constan of a very interesting character. M. Edouard Blance, a Christian subject of the Ottoman Porte, was h been ascredited as Minister of the Sultan to the United States, is on his way to Washington. The letter empicst wife was the daughter of the late Dr. Valentine Blott, and a daughter of the Minister is now resident in It is indicated that the Sultan has commissioned M. Blaque to provide a good supply of iron-clad war ships, Monitors and small arms in America. Can-dia may, it is said, be purchased from Turkey by the Christian Powers.

report the close of the trial of the Fenian leaders, Burke and Doran, in Dublin, the finding of the verdict of guilty of high treason, and the sentence of the Chief Justice that they be hanged and their bodies decapitated and quartered on the 29th of May. Colonel Burke's speech to the Court, just previous to the sentence, in which he justified Irish revolution for independence, and offered his life for the cause, commanded our versal attention, and was considered quite as ele-quent as the now historic address of Robert Emmett. delivered in the same city under similar circumstance THE CITY

The Board of Councilmen met vesterday. An ordin-nuce was passed creating \$75,000 worth of market atrick for the purpose of erecting a public market in th Lighteenth ward. The Comptroller sent in a communi-cation respecting the license fees paid by city railroad om which it appeared that several of then refuse to pay the prescribed sum. The total amount of money received in the year 1865 from that source was \$8,560. The Corporation Counsel was authorized to \$8,550. The Corporation Counsel was authorized to prosecute the parties who closed Little Water street, or hission place.

day and heard a resident of the Eleventh avenue give his reasons why steam cars should not be run on arouse below Fifty-third street.

The Board of Health have issued orders relative ! femigating and disinfecting houses and removing dirt

There were 416 deaths in New York and 144 in Brookbefore mi 'night a thunder storm passed over

this city. It was accompanied by unusually vivid The German liquor dealers of Brooklyn gathered it large numbers yesterday to bear the sentiments of various parties in reference to the new order of the Board to secure a license. District Attorney Morris made the principal speech of the occasion, in which he advised the dealers to secure their new treenses by submitting to the conditions imposed in the order of the Board; but, he added, the man who will submit to these conditions after he gets his license is made to be called a civizen of the United States. Reso-

tions were adopted endorsing Judge Connolly and Mr. Morris and denouncing the action of the Board. Twenty-four distilleries have been seized in this city within the last three or four days for violations of the

Anternal Revenue laws.
The anniversary of the Universalist Sunday Schools of New York was celebrated at the church of Divine Pat mity yesterday. Rev. Day K. Lee addressed the large congregation of little children, and Dr. Chap:n delivered duding address,

Registers of Bankruptcy for the six Congressional dis tricts of the Southern District of New York were yester-ciay appointed by Judge Blatchford in the United States

In the Supreme Court, General Torm, yesterday, the case of McDougall va. Walling was argued on appeal from Du order overruling a demurrer to portions of the an-awar. The action is brought to recover the amount of a wager, lost and paid in February, 1866, by plaintiff. The set was made by McDougall that Jeff. Davis' commis-teners would be in Washington negotiating for peace, referedant put in as a counter claim another debt, on a seger lost by plaintiff, and which Walling procured by wagament. Decision reserved.

The case of Powers vs. Shepard was argued on appeal Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. The

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sions of two acts of the Legislature, passed in February 1865, providing for the raising of men and money for the quotas of the several counties of this State under the last call for volunteers during the war. Decision re

ment on the order to show cause why the peremptor; mandamus in the case of the People ex rel. Fernand mandamus in the case of the People ex rel. Fernando Wood vs. R. B. Conneily, Comptroller, was postponed until to-day. Mr. Van Brunt, of counsel for the relator, stated that he asked for the postponement on the ground of the absence of Mr. Shea at Richmond, on the Jeff Davis trial, and that ne papers in the case were in possession of ex-Judge Allen, also of counsel for the relator, or had been berved upon him. The Court remarked that ex-Judge Allen was the counsel in the case, and that Mr. Shea's absence should not secessarily delay the hearing. I. T. Williams, of counsel for the Comptroller, asked that the stay of proceedings might be continued, and it is probable that the case will be heard to-day.

The stock market was dull but firm yesterday. Gold light, and prices for most commodities were a shade easier, consequent upon the recession in gold. Coffee ruled steady. Cotton was less active and fully 3/2, per lb, lower. On 'Change, flour was quoted 10c, higher with a moderate demand. Wheat was quiet, but firm duction of 3c, to 6c. Oats were a shade lower. Pork was a tride firmer, while beef was steady and lard heavy. Whiskey was dull, but firm. Freights were dull and nominal, Naval stores were generally lower. Petroleum

continued depressed.

Despite the increased offerings, amounting in the aggregate to 2,100 head, the market for beef cattle ruled irm, and the advance established last week was fully maintained. The demand was fair and about all the fferings were disposed of. Extra commanded 18%c. a 18½c. ; prime, 17¾c. a 18c. ; first quality, 17¾c. a 17¾c., and interior to good, 15 cc. a 17 cc. Milch cows re-mained dull and nominal at prices rauging at from \$45 to \$125; a few extras were sold at the latter prices. Veal calves were quite steady at 110, for exima 10c, for prime and 7c. a 9c. for inferior to bod. Sheep and lambs were fully a per lb. wer, consequent upon the limited demand and the increased receipts. We quote—Clipped sheep, 7c. to 91c., and wooled, 9c. a 101c. Lambs n nged at from \$5 to \$9 per head. Owing to the heavy arriva's the hog market ruled scarcely so firm, and prices dechared fully %c per lb. At the decline, however, there was hore activity in the market. Nine-teen car loads were on Sale at the Fortieth street yards, and were all disposed of before noon at 7% a. a Sc.; fer at 8 1-16c. The total receipts were 6,132 beef cattle, 67 milch cows, 1,874 veal catves, 12,11. sheep and lamba

MIRCRILLANE DUS.

Jeff Davis was produced in court at Rackmond yester-lay, and admitted to bail in \$100,000 under the statute of 1862. The crowd of people on the streets leading from the hotel to the court-room was dense, the windows and roof tops being occupied with spectators, awaiting the appearance of the prisoner. He was, however, driven to the court room by a by street before the prowd was aware of his departure. In the court room every available space was filled. Among the notables present were General Schefield, Horace Greeley, John Mitchel, General Imboden, Fitzhugh Lee and others. On the arrival of the prisoner he was formally surrendered to the Court by General Burton, and the writ of indictment was served upon him. Distri of the government to proscente the trial at the present form, and Mr. O'Conor immediately moved for his release on ball, which was granted with the consent of the on ball, which was granted with the comment of the counsel for the government. Horace Greeley, Angustus Schell, Mr. Jackman and others became surelies for the prisoner, and to was released, receiving the congratula-tions and cheers of his friends on teaving court. Later in the day he took passage with his family for New York city.

York city, The Georgia reconstruction injunction missed by the supreme Court yesterday on the ground of want of jurisdiction. The Mississippi bill is still under advisement, the dead-lock being occasioned by he new amendment to the bill, to the effect that the funds of the State Treasury and Capitol are in danger from General Ord. This amendment, it is thought by many, may make a case for an injunction.

Our Havana correspondence is dated May 8. The muddle existing between the merchants and provision dealers was still unsettled. Several meetings had been held without a final arrangement. The situation of the banks was worse than in April. The ship Oo Home had been given up to the government, the au-thorities insisting on her payment of a fine of \$12,500 A number of the discharged officers and soldiers of the spanish army had shipped for Vera Cruz. They had not been recruited for Maximilian's army, but n them were going to Mexico to take service under his government. The Spanish war frigate Carmon had gone to sea from Santiago. The sugar market was The news from Tampeco and Vera Cruz comes by way of Havana on the 7th instant, and is dated May 1. Vera Cruz continued closely besieged and destitution pre-valled among the citizens. Imperial accounts say that the besieging party was suffering from want of provisions and would soon raise the siege. The success of Dinz at Mexico City is confirmed. Dates of the 18th ultimo state that Maxamilian was still at Querétare.

General Hancock held a council with Satantas, ch of the Klowas, at Fort Larned on the 1st instant. Satantas professed to wish for peace and agreed to keer his young braves quiet. He said the Cheyenn and Sioux deserted their vihages because they were afraid of the troops. He accused Colonel Leavenworth of selling annuity goods for his own benefit. The latter replied that he had received orders from Washington to keep back annuities. General Hancock in reply, said that those tribes which did not observe their treaty obligations would be punished. He had burned the Cheyonne village because the chiefs of that tribe had ited to him

The class day exercises of the College of New Jersey were duty celebrated yesterday on the grounds of the institution at Princeton. A large number of visitors was present. The exercises consisted of addresses recitations of original peems and songs. The "cannon" c-remony was a highly interesting and amusing bur-lesque performance, in which personal "hits" on the mbers of the graduating class were indulged in to an artent delight/ut to all, save the immediate victim. The Seventh regiment band was in attendance and enlivened the exercises with many elegant performances.

Provencher was hanged in Sorel, C. E., on the 3inst, for the murder of Jutras, in January last, Mrs. Jutrae, his accomplice and paramour, whose execution was deferred until November because she is pregnant, witnessed the execution from her cell window.

The gunboat De Soto left Norfolk yesterday, with Admural Palmer on board, for the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies. The Admiral goes to consolidate the North

Atlantic and Gulf squadrons.

The Executive Council of Canada met yesterday, and t is understood, determined upon a list of Senators for Quebec and Ontario

coast of Newfoundle ind, and afford great relief to the poorer classes, who have been suffering for food. The negroes in New Orleans, after Judge Kelley's mass meeting on Saturday night, stopped a street car and cleared it of its white occupants by shoving their clubs through the windows

The Supreme Court in New Orleans has decided that notes for negroes sold before the war are invalid. Commissioners from Washington have arrived in New Orleans to investigate the affairs of the Sub-Treasury and national banks.

Speak It Out.

One of our recent cable despatches inform us that Lord Derby, in his place in the House of Lords, had stated that government would not make public the real history of the Fenian insurrection on the ground that it would implicate certain fereign governments. What governments? All the world can answer the question. Lord Derby and the other members of the government need not be so very tender in their dealings with us. Let them speak it out. We would not conceal their faults. Let them tell us ours. If any member of the United States government has so far forgotien his posi-tion as to betray his country the American tion as to betray his country the Ame public should know it. The insinuation is as bad as the charge. Let us know it all. W so involves the provity of the exercise of the provi- shall not spare the guilty, if guilt there be.

The Injunction Cases Dismissed-Jeff Davis sed on Ball-A Clear Field for Southera Reconstruction.

The Supreme Court of the United States has dissmissed the Mississippi and Georgia Injunction cases for want of jurisdiction. By the Circuit Court of the United States at Richmond (Judge Underwood), Jeff Davis, while awaiting his trial, has been released from military custody on bail, in the sum of one hundred housand dollars. These are two importan events and will be halled with general satisaction throughout the country, in view of an uninterrupted reconstruction and an early estoration to Congress of the ten excluded

The Mississippi and Georgia cases were each petition to the Supreme Court, restraining the ecretary of War, General Grant and the five Southern Military District commanders (for an njunction in one case would apply to them all) from the execution of the Southern Recon struction laws of Congress, on the ground that they are unconstitutional and void in trenching upon State rights. A decision to this effect, looking to the Milligan decision of last winter, was reasonably expected by the petitioners (Sharkey, Walker and others), and there was some reason to fear that President Johnson, in the event of such a decision, might obey it, in the recall of the Southern Military District commoniders, thus reinstating his own policy and challenging another conflict with Congress, which would inevitably end only with his impeachment and removal and in the reconstruction of the Supreme Court itself. It will be perceived, therefore, that in the dismissal of these injunction cases the conflict from which the President stands so signative defeated, has been declined by the Suprem Court, and that by the executive and judicial departments the legislative is recognized the sovereign master of Southern reconstruction and restoration. Consequently all those disturbing State rights politicians of the South and the North who have been promising rescue from Congress by the Supreme Court must now fall in with the good advice of Generals Lee, Hompton, Longstreet ann other late fighting rebel leaders, in fulfilling the terms laid down by Congress. In behalf of Southern reconstruction, then, the importance and value of this decision cannot be exaggerated.

Nor is the temporary enlargement of Jeff Davis on ball a trifling matter, looking to a healthy reconstruction of Southern public opinion. Two years ago, on the charge of being a conspirator with Wilkes Booth and others in the assassination of President Lincoln, a reward of one hundred thousand dollars was offered by President Johnson for the capture of Davis. That tharge has long since fallen to the ground; but, from the quibbling evasions of Chief Justice Chase, the accused is detained in prison two years awaiting " speedy trial," as a murderer, a traited or a rebel. The law's delay, through the scandal, when Davis is brought up for trial and released on ball in the very sum (one handred housand dollars) paid for his capture. This is a curious fact; but it is not half so cur as the fact that first on the list of his bonds men appears Horace Greeley ("on to Rich-), and second, Augustus Schell, President of the Democratic Manhattan Club, of which Thurlow Weed is likewise a membe Here is a Northern rivalry for political capital South, which may lead to still more remark able minifestations of brotherly love. It matters little now whether Davis is tried next week, next month, or next year-his trial will end in smoke. It is not unlikely that if lett to the courts his case may be postponed again and again, till finally dropped. In the John Brown song it is said,

We will hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree, As we go marching on. and President Johnson has declared several times that "treason is a crime and traitors mus be punished;" but as matters now stand the best hing he could do would be to grant a free pardon to Davis and let him go in peace.

Thus, in his case, the work of reco commenced by O'Conor, Greeley and Schell will be perfected by the President, and Davis will become a tower of strength to the govern ment in the good cause of Southern restor tion. Greeley will have a fair field through out the Sou h to rectify the blunders of Senato Wilson, the Hon. Mr. Kelley, Jedidish K. Hay ward and other Northern radicals, in their missionary efforts to array the Southern blacks against the whites as a political party; and Davis will be able to exercise a still greater influence over the intractable State rights politicians, in bringing them round to the laws of Congress, and over the five Southern Military District commanders. The great danger now that, between the ideas of confiscation and agrarianism, which are getting into the heads of the Southern blacks from the hints thrown out by "Old Thad Stevens," Senator Wilson and others, on the one side, and from such Southern unreconstructed white leaders as ex-Governor Perry of South Carolina, Sharkey of Mississippi, and Governor Jenkins of Georgia. on the other side, there may be organized such a clushing of races as will precipitate even in the North another political revolution, throwing everything into confusion, while yet the work of reconstruction is only half begun. To arrest these tendencies of the present political gitations of our five Southern Military Districts we submit to President Johnson the experiment of a free pardon to Davis, in order hat he, and Greeley, and Augustus Schell, and John Minor Botts may stump the South together, in correcting the fallacies of State rights and in disabusing the ignorant blacks of those dangerous notions that, in addition to freedom, the Freedmen's Bureau and the ballot box, they are to have free farms and nothing to do but to enjoy all the African splendors of Hayti. The republican leaders, at all events, must look to this, or they may soon find them selves in the midst of a Northern political reve-

Liberty of the Press and Liberty of speech. The military Governors of the South, who are acting as a police in the unreconstructed States, should remember that no legislation of Congress can abolish that clause in the constitution of the United States which recognizes and guarantees the perfect treedom of the press and of speech, except in time of war. If they properly understand their duties under the laws of Congress they can get along with the greatest case, and will find no delicacy or difficulty in their positions. One editor is just as much at liberty to write against the Recon- a the matter of iron-clads. The admin-

struction laws as another is to write in their favor. One stump speaker has just as much favor. One stump speaker has just as much to the early part of the present century, right to criticise the acts of Congress and to in the early part of the present century, laud the used-up chivalry to the skies as and to which our politicians and Wall another has to uphold the Congressional policy and ridicule the Southern braves. But no State officer is entitled to use his position to nterfere with or embarrass the operation of a United States law, nor has any man, office solder or private citizen a right to incite a riot or disturb the public peace. General Schofield did wrong and exceeded his duty when he prohibited that literary Bohemian Pollard from delivering a stupid lecture in Richmond; but be did right in arresting a white instigator of a riot in that city. The former act interfered with the constitutional right of free speech; the latter prevented a breach of the peace and ounished a violation of the law.

Mr. Seward's Diplomacy in South America On the 2d June, 1866, Mr. Seward wrote to ur Minister in Chile a letter upon the policy of the United States relative to the South American republics. In this he strongly impressed the idea "that the republican system, which is accepted by the people in any one of those States, shall not be wantonly assailed; and that it shall not be subverted as an end of lawful war by European Powers." This was the enunciation of one of those redeeming ideas that has occasionally struggled upwards brough the misty foreign correspondence of our Premier before declining years and failing rigor determined him to retire from the active uties of his profession.

Having induced the republican South Amerioan States to believe that we would aid them morally in their efforts at defence agains foreign aggression, he has now left them to work out the problem alone. With the faintest imaginable trace of trust in our fair promises they are upon the point of effecting the long pending union of the republics without reference to our good Secretary, who may thus lose much of that foreign fame for ability to which he has, of late years, reduced his am-

The news from Colombia is to the effect that Mosquera is upon the point of concluding a treaty of alliance between that confederacy and the other South American republics, to resist the aggressive action of Spain, who appears determined never to give up the idea that she has not been shorn of nearly all of her colonial possessions in the New World. That Chile has interested other of her sister republics besides Peru in ber struggle, is somewhat confirmed by the case of the fast steam priva-teer Rayo, which, according to our special corespondence, has, in the port of Santa Martha ust been placed hors de combat by the Spanish igate Navas de Tolosa, from fear that she was atended for an onslaught upon Spanish com-

meroe. Were the States bordering the Caribbean Sea to take an active part in the struggle gainst Spain, they might close up every port in Cuba, and, in fact, by proper management, throw such a large body of troops upon the coast of that island as would kindle the revolutionary elements into such rude action that the Spanish crown would find its brightest gem lost and republicanized. Spain might the retire to her shell and undertake the labors of a new birth, after the fashion of her Latin sister. Italy. If Mr. Seward will now make a heroic effort to be consistent, and urge this to its ummation, we may see the Pacific and Caribbean republics banded and Cuba revolutionized and knocking for admission to the flories of the great republic before two years ave passed.

The Japanese Mission

When things come to the worst they will been at the worst in our theatres. In the their artists, they could not well have been more discreditable. Their degradation culmi-nated in the Black Crook, Barnum's redegenerated museum, and the musical fizzle or break down styled the Italian Opera.

The acrobatic mission sent here by the Emperor of Japan, with the consent of his Holi-ness the Japanese Pope or Micado, has effected a sudden and complete revolution in this state of things. All classes, rich as well as poor, old as well as young, infirm as well as her have been drawn within its influence. Night after night their singular exhibitions, fresh from Jeddo, and which only the highest aris tocracy of the empire are privileged to witness, have been producing such a sensation at the Açademy of Music as to throw the unfortunate stockholders of that impecualous establishment into a delirium of expectation and induce them to believe that they are entering on a sort of theatrical millendium. After so many seasons of operatic failures it is not surprising that they should share in the general excitement. It brings them what they have long been strangers to, the prospect of a dividend. The Japanese are therefore to them like the wise men of the East-they bring them knowledge and they bring them something more substantial, all of which, backed by the blessing of his Holiness the Micado will assuredly work out their salvation.

Another happy thing resulting from this acro batic mission is the trouble which it will save that dreudfully overworked official, Superintendent Kennedy. It wit' do any amount of shutting up for him without the risk of a riot. t has shut up the Opera and it is shutting up the Black Crook and Barnum's museum. Both establishments will very soon be to let, and a good thing it will be for the morality and denestic peace of the city.

We recollect that when our first treaties were made with Japan a good many wise people turned up their noses at them and wondered at our giving ourselves so much trouble for nothing. We would like to know what these wise people think now, and we shall be still more curious to learn what their impresious will be a few months later.

These Japanese missions are only in their inception. They have begun with the reformstion of our theatres—they are about to underthey will tackle our parsons. Both Church and State are in a very sound condition in Japan, for the simple reason that their diseased mem bers are promptly lopped off. The Japanese government, taking into considtion our low religious and political status, does not mean to content itself with sending us its wonderful acrobate. diplomatic mission has followed close on the the Pical one, which is specially instructed to take charge of the morals of our politicians

istration at Jeddo is conducted on the good old honest principles that prevailed here street financiers are unfortunately strangers. Much as it encourages fencing and balancing on the stage, it does not permit the practice of either accomplishment in the political arena. A Japanese politician must mean what he says and act up to what he means, or it is hari-kari with him. We would advise Thurlow Weed, instead of running about from pillar to post and neglecting his journal, in order to dodge these great political instructors, to settle down in some particular spot, where they may have an opportunity of giving him their ideas touching the expenditure of the three millions which were sent here from Jeddo for the purchase of iron-clads. We have no doubt that the King of the Lobby would come out of that interview greatly benefited. It would be too much to expect of him to disgorge his little profits on the transaction; but ne would learn how such matters are regarded in Japan, and, possibly for the first time in his life, might be made ashamed of himself.

We certainly live in a remarkable age.

While we are sending out missions to convert the heathen the Japanese are sending mission to convert us. They evidently regard our condition with something of the same compassion that we do that of the African. There can be no question that both are right. Let us hope that their efforts in the missionary line will be more successful than ours

Advice to the Southern Blacks.

Greeley, Underwood and others, who are just now on a pilgrimage to the South, have been recently giving advice to the colored citizens of Richmond, and while some of the have been "stirring up the black blood," and recalling all the evils and oppressions and horrors of slavery to the minds of the freedmen, assuring them that they are now a little better than their white oppressors, and hinting at the probability of a "mild confiscation" that may give to every black man forty or fifty acres of the land belonging to their former masters, the burden of all their speeches has been, "Don't make a riot! Don't make a riot!" This is similar to the appeal of Hoffman to the German liquor dealers of this city, You are oppressed, outraged and stripped of your rights, and your oppressors are very vile men ; but keep the peace and obey the laws!" Good as this sort of advice is, it has, singularly enough, been immediately followed by negro fights and riots and opposition to the author ities on the part of the colored population of

A proctor at Trinity College, Dublin, had once made himself very offensive to the students by his arrogance and severity. One dark night they caught him in one of the college yards, and, taking him under a pump that stood in the yard, turned him up and pumped his boots and clothing full of water. This done, they were about to let their half drowned enemy go, when a wag—the story is told of Curran, we believe—cried out, "Boys, that pump is a wooden one, but don't nail his ears to it!" "Hoorah!" was the reply; "we never thought of that before !" And the ears of the unfortunate proctor were forthwith nailed to the pump.

Ristori's Visit to the United States-The Revival of the Classical Drama.

The return of Ristori to the scene of her first triumphs in America has been signalized by a renewal and an increase of the enthusiasm which they aroused. On Friday next she will appear in the same character (Medea) which she personated at her débût in New York on the 20th of last September. Only two days mend," says the proverb. They have long | will then remain of the eight months of her contract with Manager Grau. During this brief thousand miles, visiting thirteen or fourteen States and iwen'y-right cities. She has enjoved uninterrupted health and has nunctually met every engagement, disappointing the public in not a single instance and never changing a play that had been announced. Her bodily strength has proved equal to her rare and splendid strength of will. Perhaps it was mpossible to add to the fame which she had previously won in the Old World, as attested by the plaudits of the most critical audiences in Europe but her visit to America has widely extended it, and the New World, in recognizing her genius, has gladly orowned her tame with

The pecuniary results of Ristori's performances in this country have been truly astonishing. Take, for instance, the single play of Elizabeth, so admirably performed last night for the forty-fifth time, and the receipts for which have amounted to \$140,000. The aggregate receipts from all the performances have thus far been \$445,000, making a nightly average of \$2,700-a higher average than has ever before been realized in the United States. The share of Mme. Ristori is already \$267,300, and it is anticipated that it will reach the sum of \$275,000 before the season closes. Not to speak of the charities which she has dispensed with a liberal hand, her expenses in this country have been estimated at about \$75,000, and she will probably carry away at least \$200,000, or a round million of francs.

The pecuniary success of Ristori is but a

measure of her unprecedented professional success. Nothing approaching this has been witnessed in the United States during the last quarier of a century. About twenty-five years ago a success similar in kind, if not in degree was achieved by Cooke, by Kean and by Fanny Kemble, in their successive tours in this country. Those great actors found the American stage in a lamentable condition-narrow. mean and demoralized. They raised it from the degradation to which it had fallen. elevated its tone and character, made it a power in the land, and left behind them ennobling influences. But for some time previous to the arrival of Ristori these influences had been gradually losing their force. The stage had declined again until it had sunk to a level in which it became possible for the Black Crook and Barnum's museum to dispute their respective claims on the patience, it not the attention, of the public. A few variations were offered from time to time in the thape of silly pieces at some of the theatres. But the very traditions of the classical drama had almost been forgotten when Mr. Grau induced Ristori to come and revive it in our

her genius. Its quickening influence so rapidly educated the public taste that the subsequent attempts of a broken-down opera manager to secure subscriptions in Chicago and other Western cities have miserably failed. The fact is a new standard of excellence has been offered and recognized, and nothing inferior can now be tolerated. Like Cooke and Kean and Fanny Kemble, Ristori will long be fondly remembered.

We hope that the extraordinary s Ristori—to which, without depreciating in the least her personal share in producing it, the masterly management of Mr. Grau, his tact, energy and courteous manners have largely contributed—may prove a lesson by which such intelligent and enterprising me as Stuart, Brougham and Barney Williams will profit, to their own advantage and that of the public. The revival of the classical drama has been assured by the visit of Ristori. Even the Bohemian criticism, which faintly essayed at first to check the enthusiasm which her arrival occawas soon silenced amidst universal applause. Incapable of thwarting or of leading public opinion, the Bohemians themselves turned quickly around and followed it, and the predictions of the HERALD were amply verified by the undisputed triumphs of Ristori. This unrivalled actress, moreover, with the unfeigned modesty of greatness, fully recognizing the fact that tragedy cannot be played by one alone, has given to the fatal "starring" system a severe blow by taking incredible personal pains to drill and discipline the troupe which has accompanied her. The members of the troupe have thus been enabled to support her not unworthily and to win their own meed of praise.

The Chivalry in Difficulties-A New Way to

Since the termination of the war a great many of the rebel officers-major generals, brigadiers, colonels, lieutenant colonels, captains, majors-and so on to the bottom of the list, have taken up their residence in this city; some to practise law, some seeking employment as clerks, and all bent upon making a living in one way or another out of the mudsills of the North. Even the redoubtable Henry A. Wise is not too proud or too independent to seek to better his fortune by establishing himself in the metropolis. But we have a great many people of our own to pre-vide for, and so the fierce soldiers and the fiercer stay-at-home politicians of the exploded confederacy find it hard work to pick up enough money to pay their board bills, barbers, washerwomen and shoeblacks; and as they cannot find anybody willing to trust them, they are in a very hungry, dirty and dilapi-dated condition.

One of these seedy, needy knights of Sou orn chivalry has devised a new plan to raise the wind. A correspondent of the Hunara-having made a statement in reference to the financial operations of this retired warrier under the Jeff Davis Confederate government, he has commenced a libel suit against us, estimating the damage we have done to his reputation at fifty or sixty thousand dollars. Well, we have doubtle more than ten times that amount of damage to many a Confederate general. Jeff Davi hlmself has just been liberated on straw bail the two biggest straws being Augustus Schell and Horace Greeley—for although both these bondsmen are responsible enough in point of money, they are aware that their liability is a mere matter of "straw," and is not intended to entail any responsibility upon them. Now that he is at liberty be may himself very well turn round and sue us for damages, not only to his reputation, but to his pecket, on the ground that the HERALD was mainly instruct exploding his bubble confederacy and turning improbable that he may do so; for the impu dence of these "subdued but not conquered rebels surpasses that of old John Falstaff.

The plaintiff in this libel suit probably hopes that we may pay him a few dollars to get rid of an annoyance, and thus enable him to appear in clean shirts and boots, and with a full stomach and a smooth face for a few weeks. But we shall do no such thing. We wish the case to proceed. When the trial comes on we shall have it fully reported for the amusement of the public, and shall lay open the bowels of the Jeff Davis confederacy in all its financial operations; unless, indeed, the court cuts us off with the sensible decision that has just been given in the Sharkey and Jenkins case-want of jurisdiction.

A New Fireproof Building on Brondway.

A New York life insurance company has concluded to put up a large fireproof building on Broadway, on the site recently occupied by the Appleton Building, which was burned down some weeks ago. This is a sensible undertaking. It is altogether behind the age now to build in any other manner. We have just inished and now occupy one of the finest fireproof buildings in the country, and it has been put up at a very reasonable expense. It is handsome, as well as convenient and substantial. The style is solid and massive, rather than fanciful. There is nothing of the gingerbread and tinsel character about it. To be sure, we have a sufficient balance remaining in the Chemical Bank to enable us to add any amount of elaborate fancy work we might please, if such had been our taste. But we prefer our building as it is. We do not think it could be improved, and we advise the direc-tors of the New York life insurance company who are about to build on the Appleton site to secure the services of Mr. Kellum, the architect of the HERALD Building, and to intrust their work to him. He has put up all the principal ireproof buildings in the city, and is a thoroughly competent architect, and careful and economical in his expenditures. There may be other competent architects in the city, but we know him to be a perfect master in his profession, and we believe that his services, whatever his terms and estimates may be, will be found the cheapest in the end. We would also say that Messrs. Stuart & Smith, the builders who put up the HERALD Building under the direcion of Mr. Kellum, are thoroughly competent and reliable men, and that any work they may undertake is certain to be well done.

EQUATORIAL APRICA, -- Mons. Paul B. Du Chaillu, th. celebrated African explorer, will during the present week deliver two lectures at the Cooper Institute, before the New York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art. The first lecture takes place this evening, when midst. Under her magic spell it became not a memory alone, but a glorious reality. In every State through which she has passed on her triumphant tour she has left the impress of dwarfs and other patterns to be met with specimens of the gorilla, chimpansee, dwarfs and other patterns to be met with specimens to be met with specimens to be met with specimens to be met with specimens.